The People's Korea

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U.S. Urged to Make Efforts for Improved Relations with Small Countries

President Kim Il Sung and President Mengistu Haile-Mariam held their talks on July 29. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung urged the United States to make efforts to improve its relations not only with major powers but also with small countries like Korea.

"The United States must not only try to improve its relations with the major powers, but also come to settle the disputes with small countries by peaceful means," he said.

His remarks came in a speech at a banquet he hosted in honour of an Ethiopian high-level party and government delegation led by President Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

The banquet was given on the evening of July 28. **(See banquet speeches of Korean and Ethiopian leaders on page 2)**

The delegation arrived in Pyongyang on July 28 on a goodwill working visit to the DPRK at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

"What is now needed to our nation" he said in his banquet speech, "is a dialogue for great national unity and reunification, not a dialogue for permanent division of the nation, and the co-hosting of the Olympics helpful for the national reconciliation and peaceful reunification, not the single-handed hosting of Olympics for finalizing the divison and justifying war preparations."

The United States has been increasing its armaments in south Korea on the pretext of "Olympic safety" these days.

Although Roh published what he called a "6-point policy for reunification," on July 7, Roh mentioned nothing about the political and military issues which are essential in a negotiated settlement of Korea's reunification.

The DPRK President called on the south Korean authorites not to persist in the deceptive trick for permanent national division by making "two Koreas".

He told them to approach the reunification dialogue with a "sincere" attitude to ease tensions and solve the fundamental problem of reunification.

President Mengistu Haile-Mariam said in his banquet speech that his country has supported, and will support all the proposals and position of the DPRK on reducing tensions in Korea and promoting the peaceful reunification of the country.

Mr. Haile-Mariam also serves as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The Korean leader also said in his speech that it will be impossible to say that the total liberation of Africa has been achieved until racism and colonialism have been wiped out once and for all from the African continent and the African countries have got rid of the present grave economic crisis and foreign debt crisis.

"We strongly hold that the cursed racial discrimination and apartheid be abolished in South Africa and that the independence of Namibia be realized at an earliest possible date. We extend firm solidarity to the just struggle to the people in this region for freedom and liberation," he said.

President Kim Il Sung held talks with the Ethiopian leader twice on July 29 and 30. The KCNA reported that both talks were held "in a sincere and friendly atmosphere." No other details were given.

The Ethiopian delegation left Korea on June 30.

DPRK Offers Parliamentarians' Talks With U.S. to End Hostile Relations

Chairman Yang Hyong Sop of the SPA Standing Committee has sent a letter to the president of the U.S. Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives, proposing DPRK-U.S. parliamentarians' talks, the KCNA reported on July 29.

"The letter to the Congress of the United States of America" was adopted at a meeting of the SPA Standing Committee held on July 20. **(See full text of the letter on page 8)**

The proposed talks were aimed at discussing what parliamentarians of the two countries can do to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, improve bilateral relations and reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

"There is no reason whatsoever for the United States which effects disarmament and improves relations with other countries not to effect disarmament with us and keep on its hostile relations only with our country which gives no threat to the United States," said the letter.

Pyongyang proposed a 7-9 member delegation led by the deputy speaker-level person and said a preliminary working-level contact may be held, if necessary, to discuss details about the talks.

It cited Pyongyang or New York as the venue of talks, adding that any third country will be acceptable.

When Pyongyang proposed three-way talks between itself, the United States and south Korea four years ago, Washington urged that inter-Korea talks be held first. However, inter-Korea talks produced no fruitful results.

Pyongyang said in the letter, "... the north-south authorities dialogue is, in fact, meaningless without removing the hostile relations between us and the United States and relaxing the military tension on the Korean Peninsula."

"The best way we and the United States can choose at present is to have peace negotiation to slacken the whetting swords and firing guns against each other or cease them completely."

Pyongyang pointed to the necessity to end the hostile relations of the two countries by saying, "We and the United States fought against each other in the past but this can not be a reason of preventing both of us from meeting each other at the table today and now we have hostile relations but there is no ground that these relations should not be changed tomorrow."

"When the DPRK-U.S. parliamentary talks are convened and the proposed matters are successfully discussed and solved in the talks, it will provide favourable conditions for the authorities of both sides to conclude a peace agreement to replace the Armistice Agreement and open up a turning occasion in improving relations between us and the United States," the letter stressed.

It is the second time that the DPRK has sent a letter to U.S. Congress.

On March 25, 1974, the Third Session of the Fifth SPA adopted a letter to the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, proposing to the United States to sign a peace agreement.

Pyongyang Ready to Discuss Its Participation in Seoul Olympics & Joint Sponsorship of Games

Mr. Yang Hyong Sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA), said in a letter to Chairman Kim Jae Sun of the south Korean national assembly that Pyongyang is ready to discuss its participation in the Seoul Olympics and joint sponsorship of the Games in the proposed north-south joint parliamentary meeting.

The letter was handed to south Korean officials concerned at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom on the afternoon of July 26.

Chairman Yang said in his letter that the coming Olympic Games "should be made to contribute to the reunification of the country, not the division, and to the unity of fellow countrymen, not to their confrontation."

In order to settle the problem of the 24th Olympic Games in the interest of peace and peaceful reunification of the country, he said, Pyongyang is ready to talk about "the problem of the invitation of us by your side and our proposal for a joint holding of the Olympics" as an urgent item for the agenda at the proposed parliamentarians' meeting.

Meanwhile, Secretary Ho Dam on July 25 proposed bilateral or multilateral talks between the Workers' Party of Korea and south Korean political parties in order to discuss intra-party exchange and cooperation "within the framework of a parliamentary meeting."

He disclosed the idea in his press statement issued that day.

The press statement was primarily intended to clarify Pyongyang's position on the proposed north-south joint parliamentary meeting.

He said in his statement that there is no need to while away the time with preliminary contacts as in the past, which were repeated without fruits, nor the need to take the unrealistic mode of negotiation whereby to discuss the crucial matters concerning the fate of the nation between small groups of people.

(Seoul has proposed a preliminary meeting prior to a full-fledged parliamentary meeting.)

DPRK Denounces U.S.'s Arms Buildup in S. Korea

The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF) in its information No. 491, July 25 denounced the arms buildup of the U.S. in south Korea.

The information recalls the recent announcement of the U.S. that it will bring the nuclear-powered carrier "Nimitz" to the East Sea of Korea in mid-August and make the battleships "Missouri" and "New Jersey" call at south Korean ports and their announcement that they will draw 170 warships and 200-odd fighter planes of the Japanese "self-defense forces" directly into the war game scheduled in the south Korean waters and send Okinawa-based U.S. airforce planes and marines also to south Korea, under the pretext of "support" to the Olympic Games.

It said in part:

(Continued on page 8)

Revolutionary Cause of Ethiopia Will Be Crowned With Victory

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

We Support Proposals Of DPRK on National Unification, Olympics

Speech of Gen. Sec. Mengistu Haile-Mariam

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, hosted a banquet on July 28 in honor of Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Here are excerpts from their speeches at the banquet.

You Comrade President visit our country whenever you have an opportunity, cherishing the fraternal friendship formed with us on one and the same road for independence against imperialism. This vividly shows the exceptionally intimate relations between us.

I am happy to have such a close revolutionary comrade as you Comrade President in Africa. I am convinced that your current visit to our country will be another important occasion to further strengthen the friendship and solidarity between Korea and Ethiopia which are advancing on the same road of independence and socialism, and to deepen our personal intimacy.

The historical fact shows that only when the people take the road of socialism can they enjoy real freedom and happiness and achieve national independence and sovereignty and national prosperity.

After the victorious people's revolution the Ethiopian people, under your correct leadership, vigorously advanced under the unfurled banner of socialism while smashing the counter-revolutionary schemes of the imperialist and domestic reactionary forces and, at last, founded the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in September last year. The foundation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is a precious fruition of the Ethiopian revolution. It is a historic event which opened the broad avenue for the socialist revolution and socialist construction in your country.

Today your people, closely united behind the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, are working hard to strengthen the people's government, bring about the unity and stability of the country, realize self-sufficiency in food by tiding over the repeated natural calamities and build up the material and technical foundations of socialism. The noble revolutionary cause of the Ethiopian people will surely be crowned with victory and it will give a great inspiration to the cause of total liberation of Africa.

The party and the government of Ethiopia are striving for unity, solidarity, liberation and development of Africa and for the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

We speak highly of the unremitting efforts the Ehiopian party and government have made recently to improve the relations between the countries in the horn area of Africa, thus paving the road to guarantee peace in this region.

It will be impossible to say that the total liberation of Africa has been achieved until racism and colonialism have been wiped out once and for all from the African Continent and the African countries have got rid of the present grave economic cirsis and foreign debt crisis.

We strongly hold that the cursed racial discrimination and apartheid be abolished in South Africa and that the independence of Namibia be realized at an earliest possible date. We extend firm solidarity to the just struggle of the people in this region for freedom and liberation.

We will also make event effort to support and encourage the African people in their struggle to abolish the present unequal international economic system, establish a new equitable international economic order and build an independent and prosperous new Africa which is peaceful and stable, by developing economic and technical cooperation on the principle of south-south cooperation.

Today in Asia the Korean question still remains the main focal point of the world attention.

These days, the United States is reinforcing massive armed forces in and around south Korea on the plea of guaranteeing "Olympic safety", and at the instigation of the United States the south Korean authorities are maneuvering more blatantly than ever to keep our nation divided for ever through "cross contacts" and "cross recognition" under the signboard of "unification".

What is now needed to our nation who has had the bitter experience of misfortune and sufferings caused by the territorial partition and national division is a dialogue for great national unity and reunification, not a dialogue for permanent division of the nation, and the co-hosting of the Olympics helpful for the national reconciliation and peaceful reunification, not the single-handed hosting of Olympics for finalizing the division and justifying war preparations.

Despite suppression and persecution by the south Korean authorities, the reunification discussion and the trend to reunification are rapidly increasing among the people particularly the youths and students in south Korea. This fully reflects the desire of our nation for reunification.

Anyone who really hopes for peace in Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question must not go against the unanimous desire of our people for reunification.

The United States must not only try to improve its relations with the major powers, but also come to settle the disputes with small countries by peaceful means. The south Korean authorities must not persist in the deceptive trick for permanent national division by making "two Koreas" but approach the reunification dialogue with a sincere attitude to ease tension and solve the fundamental problem of reunification.

We have already put forward the proposal to hold the north-south joint conference in order to arrange the table of wide-range negotiation with the south Korean authorities, the representatives of different political parties, groupings and people of all standing of south Korea and, a few days ago, made another proposal for the north-south joint parliamentary meeting.

On this occasion, the Standing Committee of our Supreme People's Assembly has decided to send a letter of proposal to the U.S. Congress for negotiations.

It is the present trend to settle the outstanding problems in a political way through dialogues and negotiations, and our fair and reasonable proposal for dialogue must be put into effect at an earliest date.

There are many obstacles to our national reunification but all the people in the north and the south will fight in unity under the banner of great national unity to thwart the "two Koreas" plot of those at home and abroad who try to keep our country divided and will achieve the historic cause of national reunification without fail.

In the international arena, the party, government and people of Ethiopia have always been rendering active support and encouragement to our people in their just cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and have taken the same stand with us in the struggle to realize Olympic co-hosting in opposition to the single-handed hosting of "Seoul Olympic Games" which runs counter to the noble idea of Olympics.

I express my deep thanks to you Comrade President for it.

Your present visit to our country gives a great inspiration not only to the people in the northern half of our Republic who are working hard to greet the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic with brilliant political and labour achievements and bring earlier national reunification but also to the south Korean people in their struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, fight on vigorously for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal people of Ethiopia.

Under the wise and farsighted leadership of respected Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, and under their vanguard of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people scored brilliant victory over colonialism.

He continued:

Forty years, in the history of a people, is but a short span of time. But in these trying years the industrious and freedom loving people of the DPRK has scored remarkable achievements in the political, economic and social fields.

The fact that at present all sections of the people are engaged in a special work-campaign in order to welcome the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, signified the particular importance attached to the celebration.

In this regard, the spectacular accomplishments of the on-going "200-day campaign" have once more proved the determination and diligence of the Korean people.

The all-round cooperation between the PDRE and the DPRK has contributed to the deepening and qualitative growth of the friendship of our peoples which share a common view.

It is with a sense of gratitude that I take this opportunity to acknowledge our indebtedness for the active solidarity demonstarted to us by the party and government of the DPRK in our task to build a new society and particulary for the great service Korean experts are rendering our country.

The Korean Peninsula is one of the hot spots of the world. The stockpiling of weapons and military manoeuvres undertaken on the south Korean soil by imperialists have not only posed a threat to the peace and security of the area but have also undoubtedly become an obstacle to the peaceful reunification of the Korean people.

The peace-loving people of the world are well aware of the untiring efforts made by you, Comrade President in the past to bring about the peaceful national reunification and to rid the people of the exploitation and oppression by imperialism.

Our party, government and people have endorsed the many proposals of the DPRK that foreign military presence be withdrawn from the Korean Peninsula and that the Korean people efforts peaceful national reunification without foreign intervention. We have particularly hailed the proposal which you, Comrade President, put forward at the beginning of the year calling for the joint and separate talks by the representatives of all the political parties, social organization and figures of all social standings including the authorities of both sides, for peaceful national reunification and the relaxation of tension in the region. Particularly, we attach the greatest of importance to the up-coming DPRK initiated meeting in which, the north-south parliamentarians are to hold talks in Pyongyang in the search of solution to the problems of the region. Well aware that a joint holding of the 24th Olympic Games would contribute to the peaceful reunification of Korea and preservation of peace and stability in this region, we Ethiopia have supported, and will support, the proposals and position of the DPRK concerning this issue. I should like to take this opportunity to once again reaffirm that we stand in firm solidarity with you in all the positive efforts you are making to bring about a peaceful national reunification.

As regards our part of the world, particularly in southern Africa, the struggle against apartheid and colonialism which for long gravely threatened the peace and development of peoples, has been stepped up in the international, regional and sub-regional levels.

African leaders who were present at the special celebration of the silver jubilee of the OAU, held in our city of Addis Ababa last May, have reaffirmed their commitment to the complete eradication of the remnants of colonialism and apartheid from the continent.

After referring to the agreement reached between the PDRE and the Demoratic Republic of Somalia, to take some measures towards establishing lasting peace between them, he said:

The short period so far traversed to realize the goals of our revoluttion namely the building of a new social order and fulfil the material and spiritual needs of the working people, has been a time of intense sturggle and sacrifice.

In the course of this bitter sturuggle the working people of Ethiopia not only succeeded in establishing the vanguard political party but were able also to found the People's Democratic Republic thereby assuming direct state power.

The founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has created favourable condition for ensuring the equality of nationalities, the acceleration of the on-going social and economic development of our country and the stepping up of administrative efficiency of the country. In short historic accomplishments have been registered which have injected a new impetus into our revolutionary process.

There is no denying, however, that we are now as in the past faced by the machinations of class enemies intent on seeing us weaker than stronger, divided than united.

We are, however, firm in our conviction that the Ethiopian people while defending the revolution and national unity, will emerge victorious in their struggle to build a strong Ethiopia in which democracy, equality, peace and social progress will be deeply entrenched.

Finally, on behalf of our party, government and people I avail myself of this opportunity to sincerely thank the party, government and friendly people of the DPRK for the genuine solidarity shown in these difficult moments.

Seminars on Secretary Kim Jong Il's Work Held in Various Countries

"On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea," a work of Secretary Kim Jong Il, has been widely studied and disseminated in various countries.

The work of the Secretary met the second anniversary of the publication in July.

In the last one year, over 300 seminars and explanatory lectures on the work were held in 80-odd countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America. The work was carried in newspapers of over 40 countries and published in booklet in many countries.

Follows a roundup of them held from February to July, according to the KCNA. (No special order is observed.)

They were held by:

- The Dhaka University of Bangladesh;
- The group for the study of Kimilsungism of Latin Americans in Drammen, Norway;
- The Institute of Journalism Branch of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Juche Idea;
- The Estoril, Portugal, group for the study of Kimilsungism;
- The Campolide district, Lisbon, Portugal, group for the study of Kimilsungism;
- The group for the study of the Juche idea of the Marien Ngouabi University of the Congo;
- The group for the study of the Juche idea of the Morogoro Leather Factory of Tanzania;
- The group for the study of the Juche idea of the Dar-es-Salaam Friendship Textile Mill;
- The group for the study of the Juche idea of the Commercial College of Uganda;
- The Hyogo, Japan, Prefectural Liaison Council for the Study of the Juche Idea;
- The group for the study of the great Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung of the Fourah Bay College of Sierra Leone;
- The group for the study of the Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung in South Ruimveldt Gardens, Guyana;
- The Amadora, Portugal, group for the study of Kimilsungism;
- The Society for the Study of the Juche Methods of Farming at the Kim Il Sung Institute of Agricultural Science in Guinea;
- The Kim Il Sung Library in Somalia;
- The group for the study of the Juche idea of the Vittoriosa Club of the Malta Labour Party;
- The group for the study of the Juche philosophy of the Bishop Higher Middle School in Mukono District of Uganda;
- The University of Burundi;
- The Comilla District Committee of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy;
- The group for the study of the Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung of the Guyanase Cooperative Union, Ltd;
- The Peruvian group for the study of the literary and art idea of Comrade Kim Jong Il;
- The Tanzanian National Coordinating Committee of the Juche Idea Study Groups;
- The Malian National Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea;
- The group for the study of the Juche idea of the Nasar Branch of the Malta Labour Party;
- The group for the study of the Juche idea of the Epe Government Teachers College, Nigeria;
- Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea;
- The Burkina Association for the Study and Dissemination of the Revolutionary Idea of the Lodestar;
- The group for the study of the Juche idea of the Njala College of the University of Sierra Leone;
- The group for the study of the great Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung of the Fourah Bay College of Sierra Leone;
- The group for the study of the Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung of the Guyanese Women; and
- The group for the study of the Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung of West La Penitence, Georgetown, Guyana.

2nd Anniv. of the Secretary's Work Celebrated Here

A meeting was held in Tokyo on July 15 to mark the second anniversary of the publication of Secretary Kim Jong Il's work "On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea."

A meeting marking the second anniversary of the publication of "On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea", a work of Secretary Kim Jong Il, was held at Choson University in Tokyo on July 15 under the sponsorship of the Association of Korean Social Scientists in Japan.

A report was made by Pak Yong Gon, chairman of the central standing committee of the association.

He stressed that the work of Secretary Kim Jong Il was the first to give the most perfect exposition of philosophical world outlook and it further deepened and developed the Juche Idea, making a great contribution to cognition and theoretical and practical activities to shape the destiny of man.

It is an irresistible trend of the time today to study the Juche idea, he said.

40 Years' Course Traversed by DPRK (6)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Ours is an era of science and technology.

The DPRK concentrates its great energy on the development of science and technology under the guidance of Secretary Kim Jong Il in response to the trend of the times.

Emancipation from Toilsome Work

Secretary Kim Jong Il pointed out that the people should not think of the problems of developing science and technology only in simplistic terms as a means of increasing production capacity but recognize it as a means of emancipating human beings from toilsome work and enhancing their power and creativity.

The principle the Secretary has held fast to in the development of science and technology was to depend on the power of people domestically.

At present, he put emphasis on scientifically and technologically solving the realistic tasks to improve toilsome work conditions while devoting himself to broadening the scope of study on the latest science and technology.

From the standpoint of improving toilsome work conditions, the three-revolution red-flag movement and the April 15 technical innovation shock-brigade movement advocated by the Secretary are playing an important role.

He stated that the three revolutions – ideological, technical and cultural revolutions – would proceed faster only when they were regarded by the popular masses as their own driving force because the revolution is for the good of the people and should become their own undertaking.

On the basis of this theory he organized the three-revolution red-flag movement in 1975.

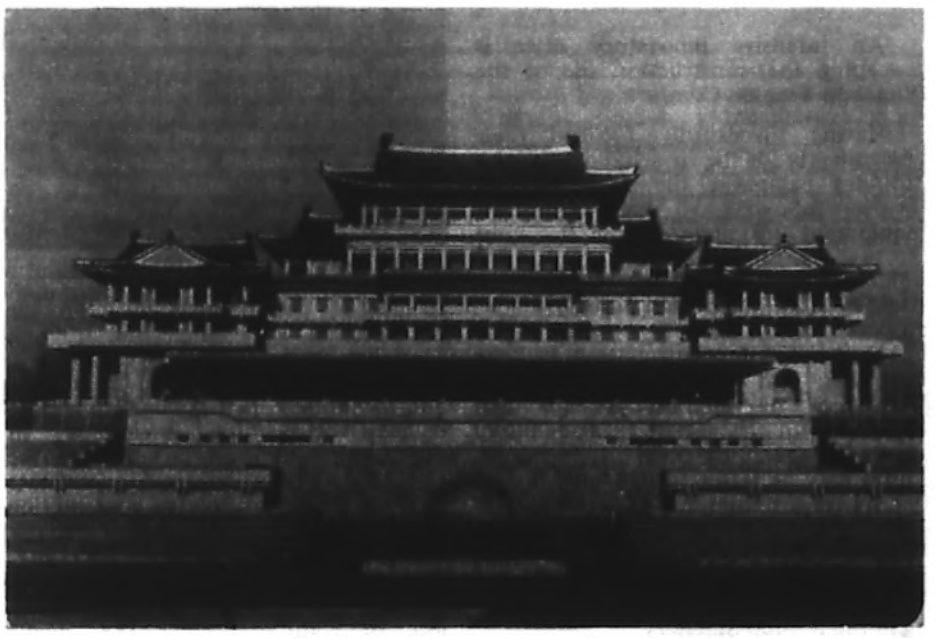
The movement is a mass campaign of a new type to vigorously accelerate the ideological remodelling of people and promote collective innovative drives in the economy, culture and defense by linking them organically and thereby accelerate the building of socialism and communism at top speed.

As for the former, 230,000-odd units have participated in the movement and over 3,350 units have won red-flags since its start in 1975.

Especially, many units including the Pyongyang Textile Machine Factory and the Ragwon Machine Complex deployed a collective technical innovation movement and achieved successes.

In the latter movement, more than 57,000 technical innovation plans have been introduced into production processes in the past year.

The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex and the Songjin Steel Complex worked out 10,000-odd innovation plans and the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Complex forged 36 kinds of machine parts needed for the production of 8-axle electric locomotives while suggesting 220-odd innovation plans a year.



The Grand People's Study House

In the research field, he began by reviewing and improving in the guiding system.

Secretary Kim Jong Il led scientific research work so that enterprises' departments of scientific education may be under control not only of the

(Continued on page 4)

200-Day-Campaign Targets Being Fulfilled Ahead of Schedule

Industrial establishments across the country are fulfilling their assignments of the 200-day campaign one after another.

The Pyongyang Textile Machine Factory hit its target of the 200-day campaign, 14 percent higher than the state plan, 70 days earlier than schedule.

During the period of the fulfilment of the plan the factory introduced 80 technical innovation proposals into production to increase production capacity and overfulfill its monthly quotas by 40 percent, while saving labour.

The Songyo Knitwear Mill hit ahead of time the target of the 200-day campaign, 10 percent higher than the state plan.

The Pyongyang Coal Mining Machine Plant, the Haeju General Daily Necessities Factory and other factories honoured their assignments for the campaign.

The assignments were carried out by over 300 units in Kangwon Province and 38 railway stations and corps under the Northern Railway General Bureau.

The workers under the General Bureau of Marine Transport beat their goals for the campaign 50 days earlier than the set time.

They overfulfilled their commitments for export goods transport 24.3 percent, transport of materials for the construction of major objects 2.5 percent and transport of farming materials 42.8 percent.

In the period of the fulfilment of the plans the "Mudubong," the "Ryonggang," the "Chonchon" and all other ships increased freight carriage by cutting the loading and unloading time and placing their technical control on a scientific basis.

The August 8 Factory, one of the leading machine-building bases, introduced 1,300 technical innovation proposals to hit its campaign targets 70 days ahead of schedule while saving workforce and materials.

Meanwhile, forty-four factories under the South Hamgyong Provincial General Bureau of Local Industry have gone beyond their gross industrial output value plans for the campaign period.

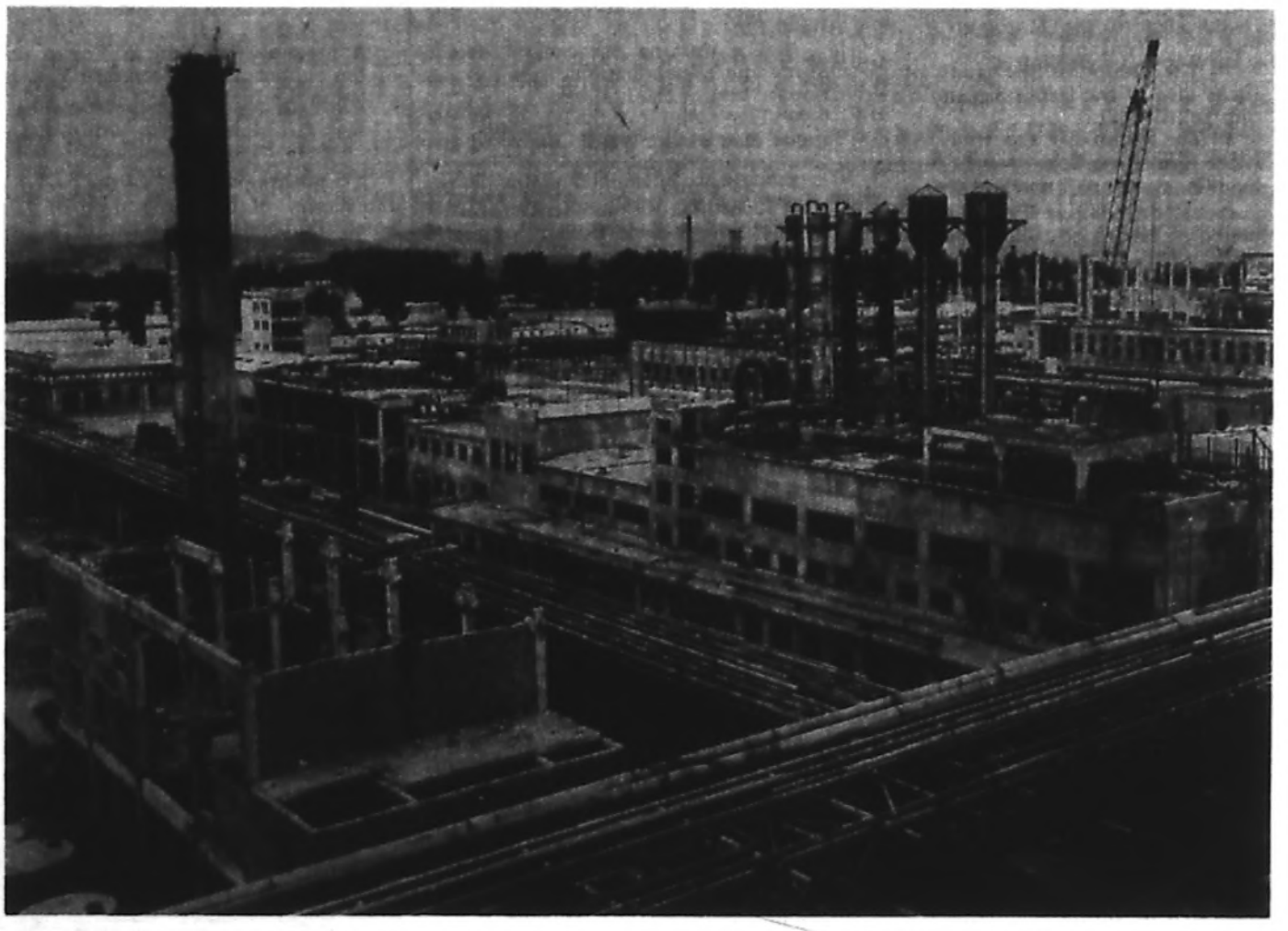
parable period after the start of the campaign and installed 146 kilometers of pipes and lined 216 kilometers of wires.

In this period the construction of the Sunchon Thermal Power Plant was completed, lime kiln No. 3 began production in the carbide district, and dust-absorbing system No. 1 was completed and put into operation.

Following the successful no-load test operation of the first and second spinning systems in the vinalon district, the assembling of the equipment of the first lines of all the vinalon production processes including aldehyde, compounding and polymerization has been completed in the main to accelerate test operations. And a number of production processes have been completed and commissioned in the methanol, carbide and fuel-raw material districts.

Armymen builders are active in the 200-day campaign. ▶

▼ The vinalon district of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex.



Successes at Chemical Giant Construction Site

An intensive innovatory drive is sweeping the construction site of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex.

Having successfully fulfilled their assignments for the first 100 days of the 200-day campaign, the builders there, in the following 50 days, assembled equipment 2.9 times that in the com-

(Continued from page 3)

Academy of Sciences but also of all the scientific research institute including the Academy of Agricultural Science, Academy of Medical Science and Academy of Science of Light Industry so that research by these different institutes may be reflected in a unified way.

As a result, comprehensive mechanization and automatization of production process has been promoted in all enterprises and factories, including the Komdok Mine, the Munpyong Smeltery and the Nampo Smeltery.

Secretary Kim Jong Il said as follows in "On Further Developing the Educational Work," his letter to the attendants of the national meeting of educational activists on July 22, 1984:

"The present age is an era of science and technology. The rapid development of modern science and technology urgently demands that the training work of technicians and experts be improved to meet his development. By improving the training work of technicians and specialists in conformity with trends in the development of modern science and technology, it is possible to rapidly develop science and technology of our country, powerfully promote the technical revolution and accelerate our socialist economic construction at high speed."

Along with the line of the Secretary, Kim Il Sung University, Kim Chaek University of Technology and the College of Natural Science (Pyongyang City) have concentrated their energies on raising the levels in various ways such as by exchange with foreign countries.

It is an epochal event in the training of scientific and technical workers that the Pyongyang First Senior Middle School was opened in September 1984.

The school on the bank of the Potong River is regarded as a model school of Korea.

It is aimed at gathering students with excellent ability and talent from all parts of the country and at training them as able workers to successfully fulfill the tasks of the scientific and technological domain of the DPRK in the future.

Stimulated by the establishment of the school, other similar schools are now under construction in all parts of the country including Hamhung in the northern part of the DPRK.

Meanwhile, the DPRK is making efforts to lead citizens to realize that they are in the era of science and technology, by utilizing the Grand People's Study House completed in 1982.

For an Active Technical Innovation Campaign

The Grand People's Study House can be utilized by 12,000-odd people a day. Its library catalogues are sent to libraries, enterprises and factories in all parts of the country. So, it offers convenience to people in local districts so that they also can use the house.

The DPRK started the third Seven-Year Plan last year.

As President Kim Il Sung said, this plan attaches relative importance to the tasks of strengthening the technical innovation movement and powerfully promoting technical reconstruction of the people's economy, by developing science and technology.

The campaign of the entire people to develop science and technology and the policy of producing able workers under the guidance of Secretary Kim Jong Il aim not only at fulfilling the third Seven-Year Plan successfully but also at building the country for the future.

(To be continued)

S. Korean Dissident Bodies Form New Joint Front

Representatives of 11 dissident organizations in south Korea including the Federation of the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification and the Youth Federation for Democratic Movement on July 20 formed a Council of Democratic Organizations for Independence and Reunification in Seoul.

In its first statement the council insisted that the unification movement is a struggle against the dictatorial government and its foreign manipulators and at the same time a mass-liberation struggle.

Stating that this council had been formed to stage sustained struggles for national unification on a broader basis, it said that the council would fight for national independence, peace and relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula, spread of the spirit of grand national unity among the people, the co-hosting of the Olympics and exchanges embracing a broad spectrum of people between the north and the south.

Later on July 27, it held a rally at Korea University, demanding the co-hosting of the Olympic Games and conclusion of a peace treaty and proclaimed its formal organization of the council at the rally.

The council announced that they would conduct a signature campaign for and hold public hearings on the co-hosting of the Olympics.

The formation of the new dissident front came in response to the upsurge of south Korean people's demand for the reunification of the country, which has been mounting since the June Popular Uprising of last year and the students' movement for north-south students talks.

The council will play an important role in the unification movement in south Korea by leading it in an unified way and on a broader mass basis.

Locomotive Engineers Call Strike for Higher Pay

The locomotive engineers of the Korean National Railroad, who had been continuing their protests since July 15, staged a general strike on July 26 as the negotiations between the engineers and the "government" broke.

The first railroad strike since 1946 has given a great shock and damage to the "government".

The engineers demanded (1) a pay raise from the present 55,000-75,000 won to 80,000-100,000 won a month, (2) a cut in monthly working hours from 250 to 144, (3) an extra-work allowance raised to 150% of their basic pay, as prescribed by the labor laws and (4) disbandment of the "pro-management union".

The KNR said that the demands couldn't be met because of deficit and that the strike was illegal because it had not been approved by the railroad union (the locomotive engineers have yet to form their own union).

The engineers were unable to reach a compromise through negotiation, and finally declared a general strike.

As soon as the strike began, riot police were deployed at some railroad stations and about 1,400 engineers and their families were reportedly arrested.

The strike is going to be settled.

But there still remains many problems.

Choe Ki Duk, director of the KNR, made it clear that there was no alternative but to fire those locomotive engineers who played a leading role in the strike.

Police are also ready to arrest the leaders of the strike, including Kim Chang Han, chairman of a special committee set up for collective bargainings.

If they take a strong measure against the leaders, even those workers who have returned to work, will join the strike again.

In addition, public opinion is opposed to the "government" taking a strong measure against the workers saying, "It is regrettable to see one-fourth of the engineers of the country arrested."

Faced with this public opinion, the "government" finds it difficult to take a strong measure against the engineers.

Although the strike was settled on July 28, there is no knowing what action the workers will take in the future.

It depends on how the government will settle the workers' grievances.

Hundreds of locomotive engineers of the KNR listen when a man representing them explains about a tentative agreement reached with management in Yongsan, central Seoul, July 25 night.
They rejected the accord and went on general strike.

European Jurists Meet on Human Rights in S. Korea In Lisbon

A meeting of European jurists on human rights in south Korea was held in Lisbon, Portugal over June 25-26 on the initiative of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea in cooperation with the Portuguese Peace and Cooperation Council.

The meeting was attended by Robert Charvin, secretary general of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, Francisco Da Costa Gomes, ex-president of Portugal, and delegates from 10 European countries and international organizations and jurists and public figures of Portugal.

Francisco Da Costa Gomes said in his opening address: The Korean question draws international concern at present because the country must be reunified in a peaceful way and the relaxation of the tension prevailing on the Korean Peninsula and denuclearisation are urgent.

Robert Charvin said in his report:

The United States is wholly to blame for the violation of human rights in south Korea.

Today the Korean Peninsula has been converted into a very dangerous area where a nuclear war may break out by an accidental incident. Herein lies the need for us to express firm solidarity with the south Korean students, workers and other strata of people in their struggle for democracy and human rights.

We should build up louder world public opinion exposing the violation of human rights in south Korea.

Fourteen public figures took the floor at the meeting.

Robert Parry, a member of Parliament of Britain, brought to light the Kwangju massacre committed by the traitors Chun Doo Hwan and Roh Tae Woo and demanded that the present south Korean "regime" abolish all the fascist laws.

Touching upon the "Seoul Olympic Games", he condemned the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean regime for launching an anti-DPRK smear campaign and intensifying suppression of the south Korean people under the pretext of "safe hosting of the Olympics".

The general secretary of the Democratic Lawyers Association of France stripped bare the deceptive nature of the traitor Roh Tae Woo's "commitments to democratization" and denounced the violation of human rights in south Korea, citing materials.

The chairman of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association said that the number of the arrested and detained people increases every year in south Korea and that such violation of human rights can never be allowed in the present civilized world.

Rolf Stolz, member of the Central Committee of the Party of Green of West Germany, stressed that to support the anti-fascist struggle of the south Korean people for democracy is an internationalist duty of the progressive forces in West Germany and that the violation of human rights by the south Korean "regime" should be indicted to the world.

The secretary general of the Portuguese Peace Cooperation Council said:

We appeal to the progressive forces of the world to conduct a dynamic activity supporting the south Korean people's struggle for democracy and human rights.

We should send a fact-finding group to south Korea to investigate the violation of human rights in south Korea and expose it to the world.

White Paper Adopted

A "white paper on human rights in south Korea" was adopted at the meeting.

The white paper says:

Brutal repression in south Korea today assumes pronouncedly fascist character. It is aimed at maintaining the present military fascist dictatorial "regime" of south Korea at any cost and keeping the "stability" of south Korea as a "vital zone" serving the U.S. strategy.

The white paper accuses the south Korean regime of inventing such false pretext as "threat of communism" in a bid to conceal its violation of human rights from the world public.

Noting that the south Korean people are denied the basic rights to decide their destiny by themselves, the white paper says: The U.S. government declared the Korean Peninsula its "vital zone," virtually obliterating the independence of south Korea.

The cultural infiltration along with the economic and military invasion of the United States into south Korea has seriously destroyed south Korean society, with the result that the national identity of Korea is gradually fading away.

With the backing of the masters, the Roh Tae Woo "regime" is suppressing the labour movement and more desperately refusing the socio-economic rights demanded by the workers.

The south Korean authorities are justifying the reinforcement of the personnel of the repressive tools under the cloak of "safe hosting of the Olympic Games". They have organized the "Seoul Olympics 88 Guards" 120,000 strong and are drawing more than 800,000 civilians into auxiliary police tools.

Tyrannic and open suppression is prevailing under the Roh Tae Woo "regime" as under the preceding dictatorial "regime". Some 60,000 policemen were mobilized to block the march of students for reunification early in June.

The cause of human rights and democracy in south Korea makes it incumbent upon all countries to strengthen solidarity with the student movement, labour movement and all the political, religious and cultural anti-"government" forces in south Korea.

U.S. Forces in S. Korea Reinforced

The USN New Jersey, one of the most powerful battleships in the world, with more than 1,500 crew men aboard, made a port call at Pusan Port, south Korea on July 24 amid a growing criticism that the battleship's call at the south Korean port will aggravate tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

The 57,200-ton class New Jersey equipped with awesome 125.38-inch guns, Tomahawk and Harpoon missiles, arrived there after its participation in the "Rimpac 88" manoeuvres staged in the Pacific around Hawaii.

The battleship will reportedly participate in the naval manoeuvres which are to be held in the East Sea off the Korean Peninsula before and during the Olympic Games on the pretext of ensuring "Olympic safety."

Earlier on June 25, the U.S. Defence Department announced that U.S. troops in south Korea as of Mar. 31 had been increased by 4,100 over a year earlier.

These recent facts of arms buildup by the U.S. forces in south Korea clearly show that the U.S. is hastening its war preparations and it may attack the DPRK at any moment by inventing a pretext regarding "Olympic safety" while largely reinforcing their armed forces in south Korea.

Pyongyang's Offer on Joint Legislators' Meet Supported

Korean residents gather in Tokyo to support proposal for north-south joint parliamentarians' meeting.

A central meeting by Korean residents in Japan, supporting the proposal of the DPRK for a north-south joint parliamentary meeting put forward by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953) was held on July 27 at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall.

The meeting was participated in by Chairman Han Duk Su, First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), other Chongryun officials and Korean residents living in the Kanto area.

Chairman Han Duk Su made a speech at the meeting.

Mentioning the efforts of the Republic for the peaceful reunification of Korea, he expressed his full support for its proposal for a north-south joint parliamentary meeting.

Expounding a proposed joint declaration for easing tension of the Korean Peninsula and guaranteeing the peace of the country, he stressed the justness of the proposal adopted by the Standing Committee of Supreme People's Assembly on July 20.

While demanding that the south Korean authorities agree to its proposal without delay he appealed to the Korean compatriots in Japan to support the struggle of south Korean youth and people for peaceful reunification.

He was followed by some prominent Japanese guests who included Simazaki Yuzuru, socialist member of the House of Representatives, Kuno Chuzi, chairman of the Japan-DPRK Dietmen's League to Promote Friendship, Wakabayashi Hiroshi, chief secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

They unanimously supported the proposal of the Republic as the "most appropriate and reasonable".

Pyongyang Meet to Mark 35th Anniv. of Victory of Korean War

A central meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the Great Fatherland Liberation War was held at the February 8 House of Culture on July 26.

Attending the meeting were Li Gun Mo, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, Li Jong Ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Kim Yong Nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council; Kye Ung Tae and Ho Dam, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Hong Song Nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council; and other senior officials, soldiers of the Korean People's Army and working people in the city.

Also present there were the members of delegations and visiting groups of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) visiting the socialist homeland.

Foreign visitors staying in Korea were also present on invitation.

Gen. Choe Gwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, made a report at the meeting.

Recalling that the U.S. who had premeditatedly promoted preparations for a war in Korea provoked a war of aggression against the Korean people on June 25, 1950, Choe Gwang said: But the Korean people under the wise guidance of the party and the leader creditably overcame the hard test of the war and won a historical victory on July 27, 1953 by inflicting an ignominious defeat upon the U.S. and its stooges.

The reporter went on:

The brilliant victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War was a victory of the anti-imperialist independent forces over the imperialist reactionary forces and a historical event of weighty significance for the development of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

The reporter said:

The danger of the U.S. moves of aggression and war is daily growing on the Korean Peninsula and reaching a more grave stage.

Now the U.S. and the Roh Tae Woo group are reinforcing armed forces in south Korea under the pretext of "safe hosting of the Olympics," rendering the situation more strained.

The Olympics is sports games, not a "war game" at all. Nevertheless, the U.S. is building up arms and increasing the tensions with a clamour about "Olympic safety". This shows how desperately they are trying to light the train of war of aggression against our Republic.

The U.S. aggression forces must be withdrawn from south Korea and the military fascist "regime" be liquidated there, if the source of war is to be eradicated on the Korean Peninsula, durable peace be guaranteed and the reunification of the country be achieved.

The United States must look straight into the trend of the times and refrain from aggravating tensions in our country and immediately withdraw all its aggression forces including nuclear weapons from south Korea.

Roh Tae Woo should give up the policy of dependence on outside forces and splittist moves contradictory to the three principles of national reunification and step down as demanded by the people.

Choe Gwang extended deep thanks to the governments and peoples of many peace-loving countries worldwide for their active support and encouragement to the Korean people's struggle to prevent war, safeguard peace and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and, expressed the belief that they would render firm solidarity to our revolutionary cause in the future, too.

He stressed:

The Korean people faithful to the cause of global peace together with all the peace-loving forces of the world, will continue to wage a vigorous struggle in the future, too, to defend peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world against the imperialist policy of aggression and war and make all efforts to convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone under the slogan of anti-war, anti-nuclear weapons and peace.

Gold Coin Issued To Celebrate DPRK's 40th Birthday

Gold coin issued to celebrate DPRK's 40th birthday.

In commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, a gold coin was put on sale in Japan in August.

The Taesong Bank of Korea sells this commemorative gold coin in Japan through Chiyoda International Trading Co. an importer.

Korean gold craftworks have been known all over the world since olden times, while traditional Korean casting is internationally famous for its high technical level. This commemorative gold coin, made with this traditional skill, is superb and shows the highest peak of Korean gold craftwork.

On the head and tail of the gold coin are a relief of the Chollima flying horse (the legendary steed that is believed to cover a thousand *ri* a day) and a relief of the national emblem of the DPRK, respectively. Around the relief of the national emblem is the figure "40", meaning the 40 years of the Republic and a laurel tree leaf is carved. Around the Chollima relief, the words, "FINE GOLD" in English, and "9999" (four 9's) are stamped and the weight of the gold coin is indicated. Four 9's show a pure gold content of 99.99%.

This commemorative gold coin will be of high value to coin collectors as a rarity as the issue of this gold coin is limited in number.

For further information, please contact Chiyoda International Trading Co., Shinhibiya Building 5F, 1-3-6, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Korean Baby Leaves Here for Liver Transplant In Australia

Kwang Chol (center) with his parents and Korean nationals in his town.

Chong Kwang Chol, a year and seven months old Korean boy in Hyogo Prefecture, Japan, left here on July 10 for Australia together with his parents to undergo a liver transplant operation.

As already reported in the July 3 issue of the People's Korea (page 6), Kwang Chol is suffering from an incurable disease, called congenital biliary occlusion and was expected to live for less one year as of March this year, unless a liver transplant operation was performed on him.

He has so far undergone an operation three times. But his condition is deteriorating and a transplant operation is urgently needed.

Kwang Chol will undergo a liver transplant operation in Australia, since liver transplanting is not allowed in

(Continued on page 7)

Joint Concert by N-S Musicians in DMZ Proposed by Noted S. Korean Musician

Yun I Sang, 71, a well-known south Korean composer now living in West Germany, made a proposal to hold a national joint musical festival to be participated in by north and south Korean musicians in coming October.

He said that he is now preparing for that festival.

His proposal was made public on July 1 at a press conference given at the Foreign Correspondents Club in Tokyo.

He visited Tokyo to participate in the meeting of the overseas Koreans for the North-South Co-hosting of the 88 Olympics and for Promotion of National Reunification held on July 2 and 3.

He was once abducted from West Germany by south Korea's defunct "KCIA" in 1967 in connection with the "West Berlin Incident," on alleged charges of "espionage activities".

He has engaged in the campaign for democratization of south Korea and independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, as vice chairman of the Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification (Hanminryon), a unified organization of overseas south Koreans, and chairman of its European district.

He was awarded the highest order of West Germany for his contribution to the development of modern music, the establishment of the human value through music and peace of the world.

In 1984, the Yun I Sang musical institution was set up in Pyongyang.

At the press conference he said: 43 years have passed since the division of the fatherland. Now is the time for Koreans to act for the territorial reintegration.

Under the circumstances, a national joint music festival will contribute toward promoting a north-south political negotiation, restore national homogeneity and achieve national unity.

He set forth a plan of the festival.

It includes:

1. To select the same number of representative orchestras from the north and south Korea, chorus groups, solo singers, hold a festival at a temporary stage to be set up in the demilitarized zone and to allow 20,000-30,000 north and south Koreans enjoy the performances which will be telecasted in the north and south;

Mr. Yun I Sang

2. In order to give significance to the festival, to invite foreign guests;

3. To select programs which will emphasize national unity and give hopes to our nation;

4. Since a festival is an art event, the preparation for it should be made and it should be managed not by the north and south Korean authorities but by ordinary citizens including myself.

He disclosed that he has already made this proposal to the north and south Korean authorities and negotiations are now underway.

He said the festival would greatly contribute to national unity and increasing reunification sentiments. He expressed the hope that the north and south Korean authorities will accept the proposal.

As for the reason to hole a festival on the military demarcation line, he said;

The MDL was originally created by the foreign forces and an armistice agreement does nothing but maintains situation in which war may break out at any time.

Therefore, our selection to hold a festival on the MDL symbolizes our hope to overcome the division.

Since the festival will be held on the MDL, it will not pose any problem.

He urged the U.S. not to obstruct this festival of the north and south Korean people.

Because of the division of the country, the Korean nation has undergone immeasurable tribulations, which we can no longer endure.

He contended that the planned festival should be held for sure.

Choral Concert by 1,000 Korean Women Held in Osaka

A joint choral concert held in Osaka on July 25.

On July 25, the Symphony Hall in Osaka was filled with beautiful melodies of Korean songs sung by 1,000 Korean women in Osaka.

The concert titled the "Joint Concert of an Orchestra and Our Women" was sponsored by the Osaka Headquarters of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan (KDWUJ).

The Kyoto City Orchestra conducted by Kim Hong Jae, a Korean conductor in Japan, performed with the women.

The first half of the program included several pieces of Korean music played by the Kyoto City Orchestra. Among them were orchestral music "Bumper Harvest in Chongsan-ri" and "Arirang" and the symphony "Sea of Blood."

The Kyoto City Symphony Orchestra was the first Japanese orchestra to visit the DPRK. They went there last year and gave performances before the Korean audience.

In the second half of the program 1,000 Korean women wearing white traditional costume appeared on the stage.

They sang the "Song of our Hometown", "My Country" and others.

Their concert was well received by the audience. One Korean woman said: "I was very touched by the concert. It is fantastic that such a big concert has come true." Another said, "The concert exhibited the unity of Korean women."

The performers agreed that when they finished the concert they were very satisfied and moved. A Korean mother said that the concert was one of the impressive experiences in her life.

The concert was planned in November last year, when anti-DPRK, and anti-Chongryun sentiments were increasing because of the "KAL jetliner incident". In this situation, members of the Osaka Headquarters of the KDWUJ discussed ways of uniting Korean women and promoting their activities.

As a result, they decided to stage a concert of 1,000 Korean women.

In December last year a preparatory committee for the concert was formed. In February, an executive committee for the concert was organized with Chairperson Chong Hwa Sop of the Osaka Headquarters of the KDWUJ as its head. Rehearsals were conducted in 49 places in Osaka and led by ex-members of the Kumgangsan Art Troupe, Korean variety troupes and students studying music at universities, 51 in all.

The executive committee provided tapes corresponding to each part of the chorus for rehearsals, issued a news bulletin, "Concert News", and prepared posters and leaflets.

KDWUJ chapters and branches in Osaka rehearsals were held every week in April and May.

Joint rehearsals were held in June and July and a dress rehearsal on July 24 together with the Kyoto Symphony Orchestra at the Osaka Korean Cultural Hall.

Tokyo Korean High School Brass Band to Play in China

The brass band of the Tokyo Korean High School will give performances in China from July 28 to Aug. 8 thanks to an invitation by the national committee of the Chinese Education Association.

The brass band of this school has already won acclaim for its excellent performances. Last October it won the bronze prize at the 35th All-Japan Brass Band Competition which was contested by 27 schools nominated from among 2,347 schools throughout Japan.

The concert tour in China was in recognition of the band's previous achievements.

During its stay in China, the brass band will give performances in Beijing, Kirin, Shenyang, Talian, and other cities and will interest with students and people there.

It will play Korean and Chinese songs that are popular in both countries.

Last two years the Kobe Korean Middle and Senior High School and the Kyoto Korean Middle and Senior High School have been invited to China.

(Continued from page 6)

Japan.

The operation costs about 25 million yen.

Chong Ui Haeng, member of Wakamatsu branch, Nishi Kobe Chapter of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), where Kwang Chol's family lives, organized on May 23 a committee to save Kwang Chol together with other Korean compatriots.

The committee started a fund-raising campaign among Japanese citizens as well as Korean compatriots.

Chongryun's organizations of various levels and Korean schools throughout Japan joined the campaign.

Some Korean compatriots under Mindan ("ROK" residents association in Japan) in Hyogo prefecture made contribution to the fund.

The fund raised by Korean nationals here and Japanese people amounted to over 30 million yen in one and a half months.

The Council of the Young Korean Businessmen in Hyogo Prefecture cooperated with the Committee to Raise Fund to Save Kwang Chol. Member of its council also participated in the fund-raising campaign.

In Gunma Prefecture, 79 Korean traders and industrialists and some Japanese participated in a charity golf competition to save Kwang Chol on July 7 and raised 396,000 yen to contribute to the fund.

In Hakodate City, Hokkaido, 20 Korean women organized a Hakodate Committee to Save Kwang Chol and conducted a fund-raising campaign.

In Korean schools students collected contributions, wrote letters and drew pictures to encourage Kwang Chol's family.

At Japanese Tatsuno Elementary School in Hyogo Prefecture students placed a fund-raising box in each class room collected contributions. Student representatives and teacher of school handed the raised fund to Kwang Chol's family.

In addition, Japanese citizens sent money and letters to Kwang Chol's family from many parts of Japan.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and For. Countries (June 16-June 30)

JUNE 16

* A protocol of the 13th Meeting of the Subcommittee of Scientific and Technological Cooperation of the Inter-governmental Economic and Scientific-technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed.

JUNE 20

* A 1988-90 plan of cultural cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed.

JUNE 21

* An agreement between the governments of the DPRK and Bulgaria on mutually recognizing the equality of diplomas of education and academic degrees issued and conferred in the two countries was signed.

JUNE 23

* A 1988-90 protocol on cooperation in radio broadcasting was signed between the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and the Czechoslovak Radio.

JUNE 26

* An accord on the establishment of friendly relations between Anju City, South Pyongan Province, the DPRK and San A Cremano City, the Republic of Italy, was signed.

JUNE 30

* An agreement between the governments of the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic on establishing the Inter-governmental Economic and Scientific-technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the MPR was signed.

(KCNA)

Letter to U.S. Congress

Pyongyang July 29 (KCNA) – Yang Hyong Sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a "letter to the Congress of the United States of America," which was adopted at a meeting of the SPA Standing Committee on July 20, to the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives of the USA through a relevant channel.

The letter reads in full:

It is 35 years since the Korean Armistice Agreement was concluded.

In the Korean Armistice Agreement, the two contracting parties pledged to hold a political conference of a higher level within three months after the Armistice Agreement is signed for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. But during this period we and the United States have failed even to discuss the matter of peace on the Korean Peninsula allowing years to go by with antagonism and confrontation.

Never seen in the history was such an unstable state of armistice, neither war nor peace, lasting such a long time.

It was not once or twice during the past 35 years after the cease-fire that the Korean Peninsula faced a touch-and-go situation which might trigger off an all-out war with frequent military conflicts.

Since we do not want Korea exposed to another war which would plunge the territory into a ruin and the nation into a scourge, we have done our best to terminate the state of unstable armistice and ensure a durable peace.

We proposed already 14 years ago to hold talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America to conclude a peace agreement to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement and in January 1984, proposed to hold tripartite talks for discussing over the matter of concluding a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America and adopting a declaration of non-aggression between the north and the south.

If the DPRK-U.S. talks or tripartite talks proposed by us had been held and the peace agreement and the declaration of non-aggression signed, a stable peace would have prevailed over the Korean Peninsula, and we and the United States would have put an end to the existing hostile relations.

Our persevering efforts for detente and peace, however, failed to receive the deserved response.

The U.S. authorities still decline the talks with us demanding to hold "north-south authorities talks" prior to the DPRK-U.S. talks.

It is true that in the past, talks were held between the north and the south in our country and our side made much efforts for bringing the dialogue to a success.

But the north-south talks, from their beginnings, had to undergo the vicissitude of suspension, resumption and rupture and no talks has brought fruition to our nation.

The north-south dialogue we have conducted so far brings us such a conclusion that even if the north and the south sit together, it cannot resolve even the most elementary humanitarian matter of alleviating the misfortune of scattered families so long as one whets swords and fires guns against the other side with the Military Demarcation Line in between.

This conclusion gives us a lesson above all that the "north-south authorities dialogue" is, in fact, meaningless without removing the hostile relations between us and the United States and relaxing the military tension on the Korean Peninsula.

There is no reason whatsoever for the United States which effects disarmament and improves relations with other countries not to effect disarmament with us and keep on its hostile relations only with our country which gives no threat to the United States.

The DPRK-U.S. hostile relations will only aggravate the tension on the Korean Peninsula and this aggravation eventually erupts a war.

If another war breaks out in Korea, it will give benefit to nobody. It would be good neither for us nor the United States be safe, nor south Korea be in peace.

All of us should not be victims but seek for a way to prevent it.

The best way we and the United States can choose at present is to have peace negotiation to slacken the whetting swords and firing guns against each other or cease them completely.

We and the United States fought against each other in the past but this can not be a reason of preventing both of us from meeting each other at the table today and now we have hostile relations but there is no ground that these relations should not be changed tomorrow.

Proceeding from this stand we honestly propose to hold talks between the representatives of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the congress of the United States of America, recognizing that we and the United States, directly responsible parties for easing tension and providing peace in Korea, must sit at the table as soon as possible.

The talks of DPRK-U.S. parliamentary representatives could be one of the effective ways in solving the problem of ensuring peace on the Korean Peninsula awaiting immediate solution under the present situation where there have been no talks between the authorities of the DPRK and the U.S.

It would be good to discuss in the DPRK-U.S. parliamentary talks the measures for cooperation between the two parliaments in replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

Besides, it would also be possible to deliberate in the talks on a broad scale the matters of mutual concern in improving DPRK-U.S. relations and relaxing tension on the Korean Peninsula.

As for the delegation to the parliamentary talks it will be appropriate to compose it of 7-9 members with the deputy speaker-level person as head and, if necessary, the fixed number of persons appointed by the speakers may have a working level contact in advance to discuss the matters relating to the preparations for talks.

It is our view that either Pyongyang or New York will be advisable for the venue of talks and any third country will also be acceptable.

As far as the date of talks is concerned, we consider that the sooner, the better in the light of urgency of the solution of problem.

When the DPRK-U.S. parliamentary talks are convened and the proposed matters are successfully discussed and solved in the talks, it will provide favourable conditions for the authorities of both sides to conclude a peace agreement to replace the Armistice Agreement and open up a turning occasion in improving relations between us and the United States.

The realization of DPRK-U.S. parliamentary talks will also be helpful to the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula and to the acceleration of north-south negotiation.

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses its expectation that the Congress of the United States of America will carefully study our proposal and send us an affirmative replay.

Standing Committee of
the Supreme People's Assembly of
the Democratic People's Republic
of Korea

Pyongyang, July 20, 1988

Open Questionnaire to Roh

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (DFRF) made public an open questionnaire in connection with the fact that the south Korean authorities are misleading public opinion and mocking people at home and abroad by advertising as if the "July 7 declaration" were an "epochal measure".

The DFRF suggests the following 9-point questionnaire to Roh Tae Woo and demands him to give his answers to it:

Can the "declaration" failing to refer to the principles of national reunification and to put forward the way of reunification be a "reunification policy"?

Can the "declaration" which changes phrases only with nothing new be called a "switchover in reunification policy"?

Why don't you declare you will expell the outside forces of aggression from the country, while talking about "national community"?

Can a "new era of cooperating" with each other be opened without taking practical measures for removing military confrontation and easing the tensions on the Korean Peninsula?

Can national reconciliation and cooperation be achieved with the continuation of anti-communist policy?

Why are you insisting on exchange, while avoiding many-sided cooperation between the north and the south?

Can you speak of reunification, while pursuing "cross recognition"?

Why are you opposing the co-hosting of the Olympics, while allegedly considering the north and the south to be "single national community"?

Have you Roh Tae Woo a will for reunification?

The questionnaire stresses:

If the "July 7 declaration" is to be a "reunification policy", it should refer to the three principles of national reunification, a joint programme of the nation for reunification jointly confirmed by the north and the south and recognized by the whole world and be run through with a content for embodying them.

Human and material exchange on the basis of the "stage-by-stage argument" and "cross contact" and "cross recognition" based on the "two Koreas" plot are the way of perpetuating the division, not the way of reunification.

If the "July 7 declaration" is to be a "switchover in reunification policy", it should clarify abandonment of the predecessors' splittist policy.

However, the "July 7 declaration" repeats as they are from the first article to the last the splittist proposals advanced by the successive rulers of south Korea.

If Roh Tae Woo has a real intention to make the north and the south "single national community", a "co-prospering national community", he should make clear his stand towards the outside forces present in the country.

A genuine national community is unthinkable without putting a stop to the Americans' military occupation of south Korea and interference in its internal affairs.

In order to put an end to the situation in which war, a nuclear war may break out, caused by a certain incident in our country, it is imperative to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, adopt a non-aggression declaration between the north and south, terminate an unstable state of ceasefire, reduce armaments and armed forces and stop large-scale military exercises threatening the other side.

Roh Tae Woo should clearly answer the question whether his remarks that he will replace the "hostile relations" between the north and the south with "cooperative relations" and achieve a "co-prospering national community", unlike his pledge to live with a dagger hidden behind his coat, are lies or not.

He should answer as to how he would open a "bright era of reconciliation" between the north and the south, persisting in the anti-communist policy hostile to us communists.

For the unified development of the national economy, cooperation is better than exchange. It is meant to pass away time to delay reunification indefinitely and eventually foil reunification that he claims the north and the south should have personal exchange in a state of division like between countries, turning his back on cooperation.

The "July 7 declaration" uses the words "improvement of relations" under the plea of creating "conditions for reunification" so as to get "cross recognition" at any cost.

Roh Tae Woo should admit the "July 7 declaration" is a "splittist declaration" and answer the question whether he is ready to cancel the word "reunification".

In the "declaration" he did not utter a word about the issue of Olympic co-hosting desired by the whole nation, while talking about "national community", which means he is to single-handedly host very poor Olympic Games in a half of the country.

How dare he talk about "national community"?

The "declaration" begins with splittist "stage-by-stage argument", is run through with "stage-by-stage argument" and ends with "cross recognition".

(Continued from page 1)

The buildup of aggression forces and military manoeuvres by the U.S. increasing the tension on the Korean Peninsula and leading it to the brink of war are an open challenge and malicious provocation against the Korean people and the world peace-loving people who want peace of Korea and her peaceful reunification.

If the Americans have no intention to abuse the Olympic Games for the purpose of war, why do they need to bring to south Korea at a time three large aircraft carriers with outcries for "safety" and the like, when the games are neither to be held on the soil of the United States nor to be hosted by it?

The military clamour raised by the U.S. under the pretext of the Olympics is needed only to ignite a war of aggression against our Republic.

Tass on S. Korea's Participation in Rimpac 88

Tass reported about the participation of south Korean naval officers and Japanese maritime "self-defence force" officers in the "Rimpac 88" war exercise, the KCNA reported on July 27.

This is clear proof of the practical operation of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance, Tass stressed.

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